THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscriptions can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or]half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the subscription is proposed

VOL. XLVII. TUESDAY 22 JANUARY, 1839. NO. 32 C3

FOR LONDON, The Teak built Barque "LADY EAST," of 648 Tons, *Wm. Emery*, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having all her cargo engaged, will sail about the 1st of February.—For passage, Apply to

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 21st Jan. 1839.

N. B. Any Medical Gentleman wishing to return to England, will hear of a favorable opportunity, by this vessel.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Mahomed Seid bin Mahomed Hossein Rogey*, late of Bombay Mahomedan Merchant and Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Mahomed Hossen, Goolam Ahmed, and Mahomed Ebrahim* sons of the said deceased, three of the Executors named in and appointed by the said will reserving the right of *Sureefuh* widow of the said deceased the other Executrix therein named to come in and Pray for Probate. All Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—dated this 21st day of January 1839.

ACTON S. AYRTON.—*Proctor.*

اشتهار

ور محکمہ سوپریم کورت مہیي عرض کرود: است
برا ي گرفتن وصایت اخري وصیت نامہ
مرحوم محمد سعید بن محمد حسین روکھے
باشند مہیي واوہ خواهد شد ۽ محمد حسن
و غلام احمد و محمد ابراهیم کہ پسران
مرحوم مذکوراند و نامهاي ایشان ور
وصیت نامہ مرقوم نہووہ است وشریف بي بي
وصیہ و زوجہ مرحوم مذکور است و
حق ایشان باقي است هروقت کہ ضرور باشد
بگیرو ۲۱ جانیواري ۱۸۳۹ عیسوي

SUPREME COURT—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of *Claud Lapsby*, late an Engineer of the Honorable Company's Steamer Atalanta, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer Esq.*, Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of January 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.

11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARING CROSS.

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondants.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgements for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of Grindlay Christan and Matthews.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England. will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent*, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage, engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept 1836

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day the 22d January *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 11 A. M. A large quantity of Books, amongst which are many scarce and valuable works (especially upon Law) Pieces of Flannel, Broad Cloth, Cotton, Velvet, Blankets Bengal Cheroots, Household furniture and Sundries.

AT NOON.

A quantity of Port and Sherry in Bottle, several dozen of slightly ulleged Champagne, and nine Canary Birds;

at 1 P. M.

An Half Bred English Horse, has been ridden by a Lady, a strong Buggy Shigram Horse; and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Bombay, 22d Jan. 1839.

A list of the Books may be had of the Auctioneers.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE and Co have recently received an Invoice of Preserved Provisions in Canisters containing 1, 2 and 4 lbs. each viz. Mock Turtle Soup, Soup and Bouilli, Ox Tail Soup, Vegetable Soup, Chicken Broth, Fresh Salmon, Lobsters, Carrots, Green Peas, Turnips, Mulligatawny Paste, Anchovy and Herring Paste, *Pate a la Diable* Sardines, Arrow Root, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Pearl Barley, Essence of Coffee, Cocoa Paste, Chocolate Powder &c. &c.

—No. 10 Forbes Streets, Bombay, 22d January, 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO. have for sale "on Commission" the undermentioned, the property of Gentlemen who have left the Presidency.

A Set of eleven Handsome Plated Dish Covers,

A Pair of Do..do, Wine Coolers.

3 Pair of..do, Circular Curry Dishes.

A Handsome plated Soup Tureen.

Richly Chased Silver appurtenances for a small Hookah.

An English Carpet. 25 ft, by 16,

A Mahogany Dining Table in 12 pieces, capable of Dining 40 persons with ease.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a few Hhds. of "Hebble. white's Pale Ale" just landed ex "Emigrant" from Liverpool, at Rs 85 ₱ Hhd.

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 22d January, 1839.

MESSRS. D. AND M. PESTONJEE, have just received per *Berkshire*, a Splendid 6¼ Octave Rose Wood Cabinet Piano Forte, patent Plate, and all the latest modern improvements, made by Gange and Co. from Broadwoods, Price Rs 1,200.—Bombay 21st January 1839.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT BOMBAY.

IN the matter of Sir ROGER DE FARIA, LUIS FRANCISCO DA SILVA, ANTONIO FRANCISCO DA CARVALHO and JOSE MARIA PINTO, trading under the name, style and firm of Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA AND Co.

To be Sold by Public Auction by Order of the Comman Assignee.

TO-MORROW the 23d January instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will submit for Public sale at their rooms, commencing at 11 A. M. a valuable assortment of property, consisting of Silver Ware, comprising, Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, Soup, and Milk Ladles, Milk Bowl, Tumbler, and Wine Glass Covers, and a Table Ring, Plated Ware consisting of handsome Curry Dishes, Bread Basket, Egg Frames, Liquor Frames, Wine Coolers, Bottle Stands, Water Plates, Coffee Pot Salver, Pickle Frames, Candlesticks &c. A Microscope, in case, Cashmere Shawls, an Eight day Clock by *Desbois and Wheeler* of London, Several Handsome pictures in Gilt Frames, Glass and Queens ware, a quantity of Books, Boxes of Cheroots, Damaged Kid Gloves, a variety of useful Household Furniture, amongst which are, Jackwood Couches, Chairs, Dining, Dressing and Card Tables, Cloths, Cupboards, Tea poys, an upright Cottage Paino Forte and Music Stool, Floor Cloths of fine pattern, Cannisters and Casks of Gunpowder &c. &c.

AT 1. P. M.

A Grey Riding Horse, belonging to an Officer leaving the presidency and any other Cattle, or Carriages that may offer.

Also, on the same day at 4 P. M. a large sized single poled Tent, pitched on the Esplanade, nearly opposite the Sally Port.—Nesbit Lane, 22nd Jan. 1839

FOR Sale on Commission.—A very high Caste Arab Charger, 6 years old, 14hds.—2¾in. high. Price Moderate. Also A high caste Arab Horse rising 5 yrs Color Grey price 650 rupeees.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

Nesbitt Lane 22d Jan. 1839.

AUCTION

ON Thursday the 24th January instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit for public Sale, at his late residence the "BEE HIVE" (on the North West side of Malabar Hill) the Household Furniture and Property of the late JAMES BRUCE SIMSON, Esquire, of the Civil Service; the same consists of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queens-ware, Cutlery, Blackwood Furniture, comprizing Couches, Ottomans, and Chairs to match, Pier Tables with marble Slabs, Screens, Teapoys, a Set of Mahogany Dining Table, Jackwoods Side-board, Chairs, Handsome Chandeliers, Double Branched Wallshades, Book Cases with Glass Doors, A double barrelled Gun, Pistols, Office, Dressing, and Bed-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, a large Collection of Books a quantity of superior Wines, and Beer, &c. &c. &c,

ALSO.

A London built Britzka, with Harness, a Buggy and Harness, a Buggy Horse, a Pair of Carriage Horses, and several other high Caste Riding Horses. At the conclusion of the Sale, about 200 Pots and Tubs of choice Plants, which will be put up in convenient lots.

Catalogues are in course of Publication, and may be had on the premises, or at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, this day the 22d inst, when the property will be on view.

Nesbit Lane, 22d Jan. 1839

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., have just received an Invoice of superior Plated Ware, which is exposed for sale "on Commission;" the same comprizes, Silver mounted Decanter Stands, Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea and Dessert Spoons, Dessert Forks, Salt Spoons, Sauce Ladles, Skewers, Nut Crackers, Shade Snuffers, Soup Ladles, Ivory handled Dessert Knives and Forks, Muffineers, Egg Spoons, Cruet and Liquor Frames, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; Among other miscellaneous information, the Calendar contains, in addition to the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE, dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—The Army, Civil, and Indian Navy Lists corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December. The whole printed with new type on English Paper.—PRICE 6 RUPEES.

Courier Office, 22d January 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Goverment during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two.

Courier Office, 22d January 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 22d January 1838.

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.
Saturday January 19th 1839.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The state of the market remains almost unaltered. The demand for the English market at present prices is very limited, nor are purchases, to any extent, being made for shipment to China, but there are still considerable remains of the old crop here, while it also continues to arrive from the interior. Advices from Broach notice purchases being made there at Rs 142 ₱ Candy, and the crop in the countries in which the Surat, Broach & Jumbooseer Cotton is grown is estimated at 40,000 bales, or above one half of that of last year. In Berar the crop is represented as being abundant, and prices had fallen Rs 3 to Rs 4 ₱ pullah. Some fresh contracts for new Cotton from that quarter have been made within these few days at Rs 130 to Rs 131 ₱ Candy. A purchase of old Komptah for the English market, to the extent of 300 Candies, was made here the day before yesterday at Rs 108 ₱ Candy.

OPIUM (*Malabar*).—There has been a great stagnation in real transactions in the drug during the week, the intelligence from China, noticed in our last, deterring most parties from being concerned in it.—The only purchase we have heard of, is one of 5 chests at Rs 795 ₱ chest, being the lowest price which has occurred for the last six months. The sale of passes goes on increasing from week to week and amounted on the 16th instant to 18,680 chests, of which 14,467 have arrived and 7,277 have been exported, since the 7th November last.

PEPPER.—The new crop has been arriving freely from the coast since the begining of last month.—There is no activity in the demand and the stock is considerable particularly of light.—The present prices are about Rs 78½ for Bhutkola and Rs 72 ₱ Candy for Malabar.

GINGER (*Malabar*)—Owing to a demand for the Mocha market prices have advanced a little and now stand at Rs. 34 ₱ Candy.

TURMERIC.—Is in no demand for the English market and may be had as required at Rs. 26 for Mangalore and Rs. 21 for Rajahpore, ₱ Candy.

CARDAMOMS.—Owing to considerable arrivals prices have fallen for Komptah, or the short and round kind, to Rs 42 @ Rs 43 ₱ maund.—Malabar or the long description may be had at Rs 28 ₱ maund.

PERSIAN AND ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFE (*Mocha*).—The market is almost entirely bare of it but some trifling parcels might be picked up at Rs 11½ ₱ maund.—Fresh arrivals are expected towards the end of next month.

WOOL.—The market has been nearly cleared by purchases for shipment to England, and prices have advanced. Meckran is held at Rs 140 ₱ Candy and no Khorrasan is offering. The state of our relations on the banks of the Indus is likely to interrupt, the free egress of the commodity to this port.

GUMS.—The market is well supplied with, Arabic, Olibanum and Anime, and fresh arrivals are soon expected. Shipments to England are in active progress Of Myrrh the quantity in market is small.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

SUGAR (*Manilla*).—Two parcels amounting together to 31 39 bags have arrived within the last ten days, but there is no demand in our market for such Sugar, which will probably find its way eventually to London.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—From the contraction of credit owing to the derangement in the Opium market, and some considerable amount of local bills having been thrown on the market, exchange has fallen to about 1 per cent. premium for the selling price ar 50 days sight.

Do. ON MADRAS.—Are in little demand @ Rs 100 ₱ Rs 100 @ 30 days sight.

Do. ON CANTON.—Exchange is without alteration and bills against shipments are procurable @ Rs 207½ to Rs 208 ₱ 100 Dollars @ 60 days sight.

Do. ON LONDON.—The same observation may be made of them.—Calcutta and Canton drawn bills, partly endorsed here and partly not have been sold during the week @ 2*s* | 1*d* ₱ Rupee.—The last advices from Calcutta quote the exchange @ 2*s* | 2*d* to 2*s* | 2¼*d* ₱ Rupee, and at Canton @ 4*s* | 7*d* ₱ Dollar.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Continues to be had @ Rs 16 ₱ Candy at which vessels are are now loading.

Do. TO ENGLAND.—The ships now laid on for London and Liverpool are loading @ 55*s* | to 50*s* ₱ Ton, at which tonnage is in little demand, and is abundant.—

THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MEMORIAL FOR THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT G. C. H. WHO HAVE PAID THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TREASURERS.

Amount of Subscriptions carried forward from last publication		10,821	4
Assistant Surveyor J. Sanger		5	
" " J. De Costa		5	
Ensign H. J. Willoughby		15	
Dr. S. Doig		10	
Mr. D. Easdale		50	
Captain R. Warden		25	
" D. Bagshawe		50	
Lieut. W. Hebbert		25	
" C. W. Tremenhere		50	
Surgeon J. Inglis		20	
Colonel J. G. Baumgardt		25	
Captan J. Carneg		5	
" J. S. Darby		5	
Lieut. W. H. Hadley		5	
Captan E. Stanton		25	
N. Kirkland Ecq		50	
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E. L. Jenkins Esq		50	
Lieut. W. Morris		50	
Dr. G. Smytton		200	
Major Ouseley		65	3 2
J. Shaw Esq		100	
Mohundass Mahdownass Esq		100	
Gopaldass Mahdowdass Esq		100	
Captain J. Outram		300	
Lieut. Robert Wallace		100	
" J. D. Leckie		50	
J. Graham Esq		50	
Total Rupees		12,616	7 2

JAMES BIRD.—*Secretary.*

(To be Continued.)

21st January 1839.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS (SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.)

W. B. C. Graham Esq	Rs	50
E. B. Mills Esq		400
H. H. Harrison Esq		100
A. Elphinstone Esq		50
R. Spooner Esq		40
R. T. Bazett Esq		30
J. W. Hadow Esq		10
Luximon Narraen Wagle		2
Total amount of Subscriptions Recorded	Rs	14,407 6
Total amount of Subscriptions Received	Rs	5,851 6

N. H. THORNBURY.—*Secretary.*

Bombay F. R. F. Office, 21st Jan. 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 22ND JANUARY, 1839

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday	3 47	4 8
Wednesday	5 27	3 58

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

January 19th.—Capt. Walter, 3rd Lt. Cavalry from England

Do. Bt. Capt. T. Candy, Supt. G. S. from S. Konkan.

Do.—Lieut C. Hawker, H. M. 16th Foot from Suez.

Do.—Bt. Capt. R. J. Crozier, 25th Rt. N. I. from England.

Do.—Lieut A. Macdonald, 19th Rt N. I. from do.

Do.—Assist Surg. W. Pitcairn, from Red Sea.

Do.—Major Sir Edward Campbell, 3rd Begl, Lt. Caly. from England.

Do.—Major D. Forbes.
Do.—Capt. George Boyd.
Do.—Ditto Hands.
Do.—Ditto Williams.
Do.—Lieut. Clarke.
Do.—Ditto Young.
Do.—Ensg. W. Falconer.
Do.—Ditto Bedford.
Do.—Lieut. H. Franklin.
Do.—Ditto Hart.
Do.—Assist. Surg. I. S. Cahill.
} 2nd Gr. Regt. from Baroda.

Do.—Lieut Col. Wild, 5th Regt. N. I. from Mhow.

20.—Capt. Decluzean, Staff from Ahmedabad.

21.—Surgeon Morris, 25th Regt. N. I. from Hursole.

21.—Lieut. Preedy, Staff from Poonah.

Do.—Assist. Surgeon Castelloe, from Do.

19.—Capt. J. E. Simpson, 22nd Regt. N. I. from Nusserabad.

Do.—Ensing C. Halkett 9th Regt. N. I. from Pitland.

20.—Lieut. H. J. Margary, Engrs. from N. Konkan.

5.—Ensign Swinton, 25th Regt Bsng. N.I. from Ellichpore.

30.—Surgeon W. Clarke. Bengl. Medical Service from Nusserabad.

20.—Bt. Capt. G. Wilson, 25th Regt, N. I. from Hursole.

DEPARTURES.

January 19th.—Capt. J. Grant, Artelly Staff, to Ahmednugger.

20.—Capt. A. McD'Elder, B.E. Regt. to Aden.

Do.—2nd Lieut. Terry, Artilly to Sattarah.

22.—Lieut. and adjutant J. K. Wilson, 6th Nizams I. to Aurungabad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE

On the 21st instant at Christ Church Byculiah, by the Rev James Jackson Robert Hughs, son of S. Peaford Thomas Esq. Camberwell. Surrey to Martha eldest daughter of R. Edwards Esq. of Heyresham Somerset

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

January 19th.—The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe Esq. Com. from Red Sea Suez 31st Dec. 1838. Corsier 2nd Mocha 7th and Aden 10th instant.

Passengers.—As per Couriers Extra of the 19th Instant.

Do.—Her Majestys Brig Algerine, Lieut. W. S. Thoms, Commander from Trincomallie 1st January 1839.

Do.— hip Calcutta, Joseph Brown. Master from Sydney 11th November 1838.

Passengers,—Lieut. Edmund Lockyer, Mr. W. Carr.

DEPARTURES.

20.—The East India Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay. Lieut. F P. Webb. Com. to Suez.

Passengers—Mrs. Doveton, Mrs. Escombe and two Children, Mrs Jackson, Mrs. Chas. Bovet. and Child, Major and Mrs. Groundwater and 2 Children Amber Ali Khan, and 6 Native Servants.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 22nd JANUARY, 1839.

The *Hugh Lindsay* quitted the harbour with the overland Mail early on Sunday morning last. The number of covers in the mail was 7,600, a decrease compared with the several previous months; but then we must recollect that she carried with her the results of 18 days industry only.

The *Berenice* we understand was taking in coals the whole of Sunday, with the view of providing for a trip to the Indus, whither she is immediately to convey some part of the reserve force.

The Governor General is stated by the up country papers to have quitted Lahore, where he left Runjeet Singh in a very indifferent state of health.

If the intelligence which is stated to have been received in Bombay, that a fresh insurrection had already burst out in Canada, and that Mr. E. Ellice Junior and his family had fallen into the power of the traitors, is true, we cannot avoid congratulating both the Tories and the Whigs on the success of their efforts to reintroduce treason anarchy and bloodshed into the Colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. But whether the struggle has already begun, or a fresh rebellion exists only in intent and contemplation, we hold to be a matter of little moment; as it would seem that the crisis in which those of British blood are to be arrayed against each other cannot long be delayed. The leaguing and binding together, for the purpose of the invasion of British America is so extensive, and entered into with such zeal and earnestness, that whether insurrection and bloodshed actually defaced the Canadas in the month of October, or was yet to devastate this fine appendage of the monarchy, is only of importance as it might afford us a little more time to prepare against the severe struggle which hatred and republicanism is determined to force upon us. When the first outbreak took place marking the last rebellion, our Ministers, although timely warned yet had neglected to take the necessary precautions for defending the frontier, by the pouring into the Canadas of any additional troops. Like their famous Governor Sir F. Head, they stood with their arms folded, and owed at the last their escape from impeachment, for their criminal neglect, to the salutary and efficacious display of the small military force under Sir John Colborne, who saved them from the stigma of imbecility and ignorance by the happy energy of some two or three thousand soldiers. After the rebellion was put down and public peace restored, a considerable amount of force, about 8000 men, was hurried to Canada, intended to awe into submission any lurking spirit of disaffection. At the time this force was dispatched, the Ministry was told by the greatest military genius of the day, that 20,000 men was the requisite addition which ought to be made to the force in Canada, and that England ought to have such an Army there as would at once put an end to a contest. The Ministry however refused to listen to advice, they neglected the threatening of the elements of discord; and now, a second rebellion, with a more perfect organization than before, and backed by 40,000 of the daring and desperate population of the American side, has already or is about to explode before our astonished and bewildered Statesmen. As Lord Durham arrived in England at the latter end of November, there is a remote possibility that a few thousand troops might be conveyed to the lower Province by steamers before the navigation of the St. Lawrence became closed, but we should hardly suspect that such food fortune would again wait upon the banners of the Whigs. In the event of no additional troops reaching the theatre of rebellion, the 14,000 already there will have to sustain the brunt of a sanguinary onset along the length of the St. Lawrence: and although we entertain no doubts of the ability of Sir John Colborne to give an account of our enemies whenever he may encounter them, yet we apprehend that, without much good fortune and immense exertions on the part of our few troops, and of those who still through good and ill report cling to the British Government, a severe blow may be struck at British dominion in the Canadas before any succour can reach the field of operations. It must also be recollected, in calculating upon the probable issue of the contest, that all our vessels of war will be completely useless, and will either be frozen up in the St. Lawrence, or have proceeded to the Gulf, far away from the line in which the struggle must be enacted.

As an indication of the probability of a forthcoming contest in some direction, the home Government is exerting itself at the eleventh hour, by the posting of placards and other persuasive devices, to raise seamen for the purpose of manning vessels to be put into commission. How tardy are all our operations in England, we let the mine explode before we resort to precautionary measures.

It will be perceived from the perusal of our extracts, that several persons who were imprisoned in the Citadel of Quebec, by reason of their traitorous proceedings during the late rebellion in Canada, have succeeded in escaping from that strong fortress. As this place is almost impregnable and garrisoned with a tolerably strong body of men, we are at a loss to comprehend how a number of individuals could manage to get out of it's enclosure, without supposing some understanding on the subject—ome treason within the Citadel of British America. Three of the persons who escaped have since been retaken.

While the Americans menace us with war, and the whole frontier of the British possessions in America is threatened with devastation, it is pleasing to turn from the contemplation of such a state of things, to a letter addressed by some American Missionaries settled in Persia to Mr. McNeil, thanking him for the protection which they had experienced at his hands. While their brethren in America are dealing in anathemas against us, and threatening to swallow up in their wide spread ambitition the small residue (comparing it to what we once held) of our dominions in that country, those of the same blood but not of kindred feeling, in Persia are praying for the extension of British rule and ascendancy as the means of civilizing and enlightening its population, and diffusing the blessings of a pure Religion in the vast steppes of Asia. We have inserted the address of the American Missionaries to Mr. McNeil, which will be read with interest.

We have inserted in our Columns a letter addressed by one or two of our Bombay Merchants and others, who were passengers overland some time since, to the Governor of Malta, on the subject of the severe operation of the Quarantine Laws in their cases, and generally upon travellers from India. These laws certainly have a most prejudical effect upon all persons who are anxious to enjoy the full advantages of Steam in reaching speedily the shores of England, and therefore we are glad to hail any representation or remonstrance which reaches the Government authorities. We cannot entertain a doubt but that the *sine plague* condition of passengers might be ascertained in a much less annoying and tardy manner than at present. The necessity of a long quarantine nearly doubles the time requisite for visiting England, and is therefore a serious nuisance which all should struggle to abate.

A singular company or association is on the *tapis* in Paris, in which the *gullibles* of that gulled City are expected to participate, for the purpose of suing the East India Company, in respect of the claims of the former French residents to compensation for the deprivation of lands, which they have sustained by reason of the British having established their ascendency in Hindostan and ousted their Gallic friends. By way of paving the way in England for success, the Frenchmen propose to give gratis shares in the association to influential personages in India. This is certainly a novel description of Company, and we imagine it's getters up are not particularly acquainted with our English doctrine of *champerty and maintenance*. However *mounsieur* is rather sanguine, and the establishment of the company may be of use to the English legal fraternity, and therefore we have no special reason for wishing it to be strangled in it's birth.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—JANUARY 11.

BELGAUM.—Our Belgaum Correspondent informs us of the movement of a part of the 18th Native Infantry, to quell the disturbances at Sawuntwaree. The 26th Regiment reached Belgaum on the 2d January, after a march of 70 days. We are happy to learn that they are free from all epidemic, and brought in but few sick from ordinary causes. A detachment of the 26th, two hundred and fifty strong was to march on the morning of the 4th instant to relieve the party of the 18th at Sawuntwaree, and the four Companies of the 47th doing duty at Belgaum were to return to their quarters at Dharwar. The Wing of H. M.'s 41st Foot reached Poona in excellent health. General Salter, was to quit Belgaum on route to Bombay on the 2d or 3d instant. Captain Hart, of the 22d Bombay Native Infantry, whose monopoly of most of the Staff situations of Belgaum, we have already noticed has been ordered to join his Corps. Captain Harris of the Bombay Engineers, the only remaining Officer of the regular Bombay Staff, has been also ordered away on Field Service. Two Ordnance Conductors of the Bombay Establishment, are still at the Belgaum Arsenal but in daily expectation of being relieved from Madras: and a Bombay Staff Serjeant fills the following situations, viz, Barrack Serjeant, Line Serjeant, and Clerk of the Church.

The weather is described as unusually hot for the season from 10 till 4 o'clock. The Thermometer ranging from 80° to 88°. The evenings and mornings cool, but the state of the Hospitals shews that the climate is very congenial to the European constitution: Fever and Dysentery are the most common diseases, but neither prevails to any considerable extent.

Grain has been gradually incressing in price and is likely to be still higher, the following are the Bazar rates at Belgaum.

Rice per Rupee..... ....14 seers.
Cooltee do. do.....30 do.

MADRAS HERALD.—JANUARY, 12.

Burmah.—The probabilities of war increase fast Tharrawaddie is hardening himself against all advice, and shews increasing obstinacy respecting our Resident. An extensive manufacture of Gunpowder and Bullets was carried on at Rangoon, Martaban, and Bileng, and 1000 "Invincibles" had arrived at the former place, as had also, happily for the British residents, H. M. S. *Favorite*. The Hon. Company's Steamer *Ganges* and Mr. Commissioner Blundell had arrived from Calcutta at Moulmein: for further particulars we refer to our extracts.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER,—JAN., 3.

The following is the result of the Opium sale held at the Exchange Rooms yesterday —

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.			Proceeds.
Behar....	4465	915	805	839	2	6	3746850
Benares...	2500	775	705	732	10	6	1831650

It may be supposed by the generality of the public, that they have been entertained with quite sufficient of details, narratives, &c. &c., respecting the fate of the unfortunate *Protector* and her doomed crew? we cannot however refrain from laying before our readers, (who we trust, will excuse us for bringing up the subject again,) the following straightforward and clear details communicated in an article in the January number of the *Calcutta Christian Observer*, and professedly obtained from the man, Whiskey's own lips; affords some items which have not before been noticed, and which, though they be of trifling moment to the generality of the unconcerned public, may prove of interest to the relatives and other acquaintances of the ill-fated crew and passengers, to whom a relation of even the words uttered by the deceased previous to the wreck must be of value. It also serves to prove that no blame whatever is to be attached to Captain Dixon, who all along showed himself "like a man who knew his trade"—we only wish we had had these details some weeks back, so as to have silence the many unpleasant rumours, which were current in Calcutta, and to which we unwillingly gave credenced, with respect to his apparent ignorance of seamanship, neglect and incapability:

"'We were coming up the Bay of Bengal with a steady breeze, ship in good order and well trimmed. All hands both passengers, recruits and crew, were in good spirits. The Captain (Dixon) in the daily habit of taking sights up to the 11th or 12th of October; he appeared quite confident of his course and there could be no mistake about where we were. He was like a man who knew his trade. About six days before we were cast away we made False Point light-house. We then worked to the eastward and continued bearing this course, stretching across the Bay until the night of the wreck. I heard the Captain say to the chief officer, he thought we were near the reefs, on account of the noise of the breakers and other things. On the morning of the 13th, when the morning watch was roused, the weather was dirty and unsettled. The ship was put under double reef topsails, and sent down royal-yards, expecting a stiff breeze. Continued to work to the eastard with the ship in this trim. The Captain now began to be anxious, but said nothing about putting to sea He appeared reserved. About 10 o'clock P. M. on the 16th the gale eased a little. 2nd the Captain ordered the main-sail to be set; but about an hour afterwards the gale suddenly increased and chopped round, and it was baffling with a confused heavy sea. All hands called up, sails furled, and the ship put under bare poles. The Captain called out 'Is the anchor all clear;' the chief mate replied that it was, but suggested the propriety on not bringing the ship to an anchor there; the Captain replied, 'She will ride easy enough,' and ordered it to be let go. It was let go in quarter five—is sure of the soundings for the lead was cast by an experienced seaman. There was scarcely time to give her the cable, before she was reported half full of water, all hands to the pumps, and a midshipman sent below for grog, but returned and said she was full of water. She then struck by the stern, carrying away her rudder, and starting her stern-post. Up to this time the soldiers and passengers were either below or in the cuddy. The fore and maintop masts cut away, and the ship eased in every way, pumps going all the while, but to no purpose. The quarter boat had been washed away, and the long-boat went to pieces almost immediately The last that he remembers of the crew was that they were forward, trying to make a raft. The only passengers he saw were Mrs. Cooper and her little boy; and the last persons he remembers seeing on the vessel were Captain Dixon and the chief officer. The chief officer having asked the Captain what he would do, he replied, "swim as long as I can, and then drown.' The scene that followed the announcement of their hopeless condition, beggars all description; the recruits, their wives and children, rushed on deck calling on the name of God. The crew were also imploring the mercy of God and the passengers were at prayer in the cuddy. In their distress they called upon the Lord, but in a few moments they were scattered in every direction at the mercy of the pitiless storm clinging to spare, planks &c soon exhausted the majority sunk as lead in the mighty waters to rise no more, till the sea give up its dead. Whiskey was saved in a most singular manner; he had been up the main rigging to cut away to the topmast, and was washed out of the shrouds on to the poop; so that instead of being on the forecastle with his companions who all perished, he was on the stren-post, when it parted from the ship and from which he was ultimately rescued."

BENGAL HURKARU.—JANUARY 9,

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 28th, has reached us, and apologizes for the non-arrival of the Oct,-November mail; which was, however, daily expected.

A somewhat tardy but very full report of the Editor's (Mr. McCallum's) trial, occupies a sheet and a half or 21 columns closely printed. We cannot afford room to reprint his trial, having already given a pretty full report from the Bombay *Times*, but we are desirous to say a few words on the subject, if time and space permit, before the arrival of the expected overland mail.

AGRA UKHBAR.—JANUARY 10.

We have letters from the Army dated Camp Kasrine Re, which speak chiefly of the barren monotonous character of the jungle, through which the line of march lies.* The villagers are described as a set of Marauders, who waylay and rob all stragglers they discover; they even openly stop strings of camels, and quietly selecting such of them and their gear as best suit their purposes walk off with their plunder. They are extremely rough; and readily resort to their tulwars, at the use of which they are very expert. No examples according to our accounts had been made of any of them, lest we presume, the "harmony of our relations" should be disturbed. The Army have been strictly cautioned against injury and agression towards the natives of the country through which they march but this forbearance from violence, should be reciprocal, and General Cotton may incur a fearful responsibility if he does not at once adopt measure for suppressing the attacks of these Buttees. Even to a successful Army they must be harassing but what under a system of foolish clemency now might they not be on the flanks a *retreating* Army? A little timely assistance from the Provost Martial would have a very salutary effect on these people who are professed plunderers, and whom nothing but the example usual in such cases, will intimidate.

The report that the Army will not move beyond Shikarpoor, is gaining ground, and it is now believed, that our ulterior measures relative to the restoration of Shah Soojah will be effected by diplomacy. On the other hand it is said that the Affghans are in force at that town, and that the road to Cabool will be contended for to the utmost. The passes had all been closed and put in a state of defence particularly the Khyber. through which however, we presume our route will not lie. This pass is said to be naturally very inaccessible and capable of a rigorous defence,

"—— so strait, so high so steep—
With peasant staff one valiant hand,"
Might well the dizzy pass command,
'Gainst hundreds arm'd with spear and brand,
And plunge them in the deep.

Since writing the above we have heard of the arrival of the troops at Bhawulpoor on the 22d. They expected to reach Shikarpoor by the 15th of this month.

The Jhansee affair has at last come to a most impotent conclusion, for we suppose nothing now remains, but to shed a little ink, and make out a balance sheet. The question, however, as regards the assembling a Force so disproportioned to the insignificance of the object aimed at, will, we presume, not be allowed to rest. The following from our Correspondent, gives us the "Drop scence."

Extract of Division Order by Major General SIR T. ANBURY, K. C. B.

Camp, 3rd January, 1839.

The Troops will march to-morrow by the right in two Divisions, and in the order hereafter detailed, the General, to beat at 3, and the assembly at 4 o'Dlock.

The 6th Regiment Light Cavalry will lead the 1st Division, the Light Field Battery and the 25th, 35, and 60th Regiments, will follow, and the Battering Train by the direct road to Jhansee.

The 2nd Divison will march at the same time, via Oorcha to Jhansee, the Cavalary of the Contingent to lead the Contingent Light Field Battery, Contingent Infantry 3rd, and 72nd Regiments Native Infantry.

On the night of the 3rd iustant, we had thunder, lightning and rain and the above order was countermanded.

A Division Order was issued on the morning of the 4th iustant, directing the General beat at 8, and the assembly at 9 A. M., and before 2 P. M. the Force had all arrived within a mile of the Fort of Jhansee.

The mighty bubble has at last burst, and the following is at least fact.

* The following outline of the Buwulpoor district is given in Boileau's Narrative—a work so minutely statistical that it has not much more claim to narration than a Lexicon.

"The roads in the Buhwulpoor, districts are of the worst decription, being merely camel-paths in the sandy tracts, or narrow ways between deep wet ditches in the fertile parts of Scind: the former are of course only well suited for camels, and the latter for horses, yet tolerable carriage roads might be made wherever required throughout the whole valley of the Ghara and Indus by making wide embankments and throwing temporary bridges over the numerous canals large and small, by which entire lowlands are intersected; nor would this be difficult in proper season when plenty of materials would be found close at hand for constructing these bridges. The principal channels of the canal are navigable by boats of considerable burden which come down even to the city of Khanpoor, and perhaps the smaller branches and cuts might be made subservient to the transporting of grain and other produce by building small punts and canoes fit for their navigation."

The Bhaee submitted last night, and left the Fort at ½ past 3 this morning. At sunrise the 25th and 50th Regiments marched down and took possession.

The procession was headed, far in advance by the Governor General's Agents General Sir Thomas Anbury. K. C. B., and Staff *meekly* following: none were permitted to enter the Town, but the Force ordered down. but Brigadier Stubbs managed though the medium of his disguise, to get in. The column was led by Lieut. Colonel Hewitt, Sword in hand, whose zeal on the occasion was most conspicuous, in spite of his worsted stockings and leather shoe strings:—the Jhansee Flag was still flying when the General enesred the Fort, this was struck, and when the British Ensign was hoisted, Colonel Hewitt ordered his Drums and Fifes to strike up "God save the Queen" which (at the Colonel's suggestion) was followed by three cheers!!!!'

A heavy expenditure must have been entailed in concentrating the Force, but it is believed the sale of the Fascines and Gabions, would cover the cost, should any purchasers be found for them.

Report says, the 33rd, 69th and all the Gwalior Contingent are to remain her fore some months; and thus ends this stange eventful history.

"Parturint montes, nascitur ridiculus mus."

AGRA.—The Governor General commenced his return from Labore, on the 31st ultimo, and travels viâ Hansee to Dehlee, from whence it is said, he will proceed to Simla, and not visit Agra.

Other accounts say, that His Lordship will proceed to Soonum to hold interviews with the different Sikh chiefs on this side of the Sutlege, and that he will then visit successively Hissar, Dehlee, and Agra. During his stay at at Lahore, Runjeef was taken seriously ill, and though he partially rallied, he is still in much danger. Should the issue be fatal it is thought, Lord Aukland will re-cross the Sutlege, to administer to the Rajah's will, or in other words, settle the succession.

MAULMAIN.

From the Maulmain Chronicle, November 23.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—A band of Burmese robbers entered the house of a Malabar at Oobo, before day light on Friday morning last, killed him and absconded with about a hundred Rupees in cash and some other articles.

H. M. SLOOP OF WAR FAVORITE.—H. M. Sloop of War *Favorite*, Captain Croker, arrived at Amherst on Thursday last, Capt. Croker came up to town on Wednesday, and returned on Friday to Amherst, when he proceeded with a pilot to Rangoon. The British and other residents there, will no doubt, be heartily glad to see him. We understand the *Favorite* will remain at Rangoon until the result of Colonel Benson's first interview with the King be known—a very prudent measure.

NEWS FROM AMARAPOORA.—We have been obliged to delay the issue of the *Chronicle* to this late hour, that we might give our readers the following intelligence received this morning from Amarapoora, up to the 7th instant.

Notwithstanding the remonstrances of Col. Benson against the delay which he had experienced in reference to an audience of the King, he had not, up to the date above mentioned, succeeded in gaining admittance to the presence. To his remonstrances the only reply which he had received was a request that he would go to the Kyeewoodgyee's house, and a hint that he would unshoe. To this the Resident very properly objected, on the ground that he had not been publicly received at the palace. This was no doubt an attempt on the part of the King to get rid of an official visit and public recognition of the Resident—a thing which, from all accounts, he has been ever anxious to do. The King is represented to have been incensed at Col. Benson's refusal to comply with the above request, and peremptorily ordered his Ministers to pay him no further attention, and to permit no officer to go near him.

It thus appears that more than a month had elapsed, after the arrival of the Resident at the Capital, and the King had declined an interview, and this courtesy was denied him on no plausible ground whatever. The refusal is evidently directed by the same spirit and temper with which he has ever professed to regard the residence of a British Representative at his Capital. Clouds are gathering around the Mission, and there is no prospect of their being dispersed. The King is conducting himself in this case, in perfect accordance with all his previous declarations, and it is much to be regretted that our Government, even for a single moment, yielded to the suggestion that the King would be more favourably disposed. Much precious time has been consumed in idly attempting conciliation.

Was there the last probability that another Resident would be well received when the King had virtually dismissed one whom he professed to regard as his personal friend? And was it necessary that our Government should wait for a seeond insult in the persen of its Representative before attempting to wipe off the dishonor or the first?

HORRID CRUELTY.—There has been within some days past, much cruel and bloody work carried on in Rangoon. (Here follows the same account which we gave in our last.—ED. H.)

It is given out that they are robbers, and we hear that a British subject in Rangoon has ventured to hint that the English in Arrakan were implicated in their proceedings, and that he and the Burmese Government had found them out?—By the bye it is reported of this same individual, that when asked by the Woondouk why ships did not arrive at Rangoon as formerly, replied, that it was not because of any thing referring to Burmah, but because the English were fully occupied with the Persians and required their Ships for that purpose; and on a second inquiry from the same authority, as to the relative strength of the English and Persians, he replied the English are weak and the Persians strong. Now we consider it of very little importance just at the present time, what opinions as to British power, are inculcatad on the mind of the Burmese Authorities, or how the above opinion was received in the present instance, but that such representations should be made by an Englishman is somewhat singular.

Orders have been issued at Rangoon for the manufacture of Gunpowder and the casting of bullets on a large scale. Similar orders are being executed at Martaban and Billing.

We learn that a thousand "Invisibles" have lately been sent up to Ava from Rangoon.

From the Maulmain Chronicle. Dec. 5.

THE H. C. STEAMER GANGES.—The H. C. Steamer *Ganges* with the Commissioner, Mr. Blundell, on board returned from Calcutta on Friday last.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

STANDARD,—Nov. 21.

It is by no means improbable that the circumstances which have thrown the government into the hands of Sir John Colborne and Sir George Arthur may postpone a rebellion, we would that we could say avert it altogether, but we cannot bring ourselves to the hope that any less active remedy than actual defeat in the field can cure the rebel *habitans* of that compound hostility and insolence into which they have been pampered by 20 years of concession to their most arrogant and unreasonable demands. Up to the arrival of Lord Gosford a less harsh solution

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of the difficulty might have sufficed; but that silly peer is one of those born to ruin whatever service they are engaged in, and appears as if sent to America to render a civil war inevitable by placing the people in a state of irreconcileable hatred, as is always done when the disaffected and ambitious are adopted into the favour of the Sovereign. It may be a question whether the postponement of the rebellion is desirable : *we do not think that it is*, although we heartily commend the measures by which it his likely to be postponed, because these same measures ensure success in the contest should the rebels make a contest necessary. War is a frightful evil, and of all wars civil wars are the most to be dreaded—but the hideousness of civil war there are degrees ; and questionless the earliest, and that for which the sovereign authority is best prepared, is the most lightly shaded, because it must be the shortest and most decisive.

If the Canada traitors and their American allies are prudent, they will wait until some future Gosford dreams or babbles in the vice-regal seat, and until some less honest politician than Mr. Van Buren occupies the presidency of the States.

The Canada papers are filled with instances of the ill effects resulting from the Uncertain system of the government during the last four years. One batch of traitors, captured in Upper Canada—where they ought to have been hanged as rebels and pirates, for in Upper Canada the rebellion had no facing of legal pretext, even as flimsy as that which the French Canadians put on—Theller, Dodge, Parker, Partridge, and Culver have broken out of the citadel of Quebec, where they were treated, though prisoners, with the utmost indulgence. The latter three have, however, been retaken. On the other hand, the rebels banished under Lord Durham's ordinances are taking advantage of the nullification of those ordinances, and returning with unmitigated malignity and improved capacity for mischief to the scene of their crimes, there can be no doubt in the world, with the fixed resolution of repeating those crimes at the earliest opportunity. Among the villains thus afflicting the province with their presence is Perrault, the editor of the *Vindicator*, a journal which added to its function of an organ for treason the office of marking out the proper objects for assassination. Perrault, if we are not mistaken, one of Lord Brougham's instructors, and a person for whom Lord B. professed much sympathy, has returned to Montreal, and remains there umolested, notwithstanding that even before the outbreak of the rebellion his share in preparing it compelled Lord Gosford to offer a reward of 100l. for his apprehension. For further details of the Canada news we must refer to our next page.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20

(FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

The Irish mail boat, which arrived at Liverpool at a late hour yesterday evening brought, as passengers. Col. Dillon and Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, the former of whom is charged with dispatches from Lord Durham. These gentlemen landed at Dungarvon on Saturday, from the Garrick, the New York packet ship of the 25th ult. The deviation in her course which the adverse winds has compelled the Garrick to make, must account for the difficulty of procuring the papers and dispatches with which she is entrusted. A few straggling and broken files of New York journals have been exhibited in the news rooms, but not a solitary letter has yet been received.

The information which the New York journals supply is big with the portents of that outbreak, which it is now too certain Canada is again to become the theatre. Theller, Dodge, Partridge, Parker, and Culver, who, during the recent rebellion, were captured near Detroit, and ultimately lodged in the citadel of Quebec, contrived to effect their escape; the three latter have been retaken. In spite of the vigilance of the millitary, who are stationed in picquets along the whole line of frontier through which it is supposed Theller and Dodge will attempt to cross, they have hitherto succeeded in cluding the search of their pursurs. The Quebec papers complain that the system of excessive and unwarrantable indulgence extended to state prisoners appears to have been adopted by the military authorities The recent escapes from the gaols of Quebec and Kingston, lead us to form no satisfactory conclusion as to the security of those fastnesses, nor as to the efficiency of the measures adopted to retain the possession of their immates. This circumstance is the more to be deplored, as it will inevitably quicken the zeal and lull the heathful terrors of the discontented habitans of the province, The exiled traitors are returning, to renew with invigorated malice, the lawless attemps which it was hoped they had abandoned. Perrault, the editor of the blood stained Vindicater, landed at Montreal on the 14th His appearance in the city excited the most stiring interest By some it was imagined that he would have been arrested forthwith. We regret to add that no magistrate volunteered to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the incendiary ; they alleged, that the power which they would thus exercise was not delegated to them. Perrault's companions in exile and in crime are daily expected in the province. The New York papers state, that great preparations are making to receive Lord Durham during his progress through the Union with becoming honours. His Excellency would leave Montreal on the 31st inst., and, on the following Saturday, Sir John Colborne would be sworn into office. Lady Durham could, in the interim visit Saratoga spring. Indeed, so confidently is his visit expected, that a magnificent steamer is dispatched to Albany to meet him, and the trades and companies are busily engaged in devising the most splendid reception which they can contrive to greet their guest. So far the American papers. Areport has gained credence here, originating, it is said, in a private letter or verbal communication, which confronts, with a gloomy and inauspicious denial, the statements contained in the New York papers. Lord Durham, it is said, has abandoned his intention to pass through the States. The aspect of affairs has suddenly become so direful, the changes of an outbreak so rapidly increasing, that Lord Durham has resolved to hasten to England without delay, in order that, by the information he is enabled to furnish, he may instruct the executive how to act under the pressure of these untoward circumstances. He would leave Canada in the Inconstant on the 1st. and his arrival may be daily expected. That event will solve the problem as to the adjustment of which was in the absence of private letters, and other authentic means of acquainting ourselves with the merits of the case, offer no opinion. One portion of the report to which we have referred adds, that Lord Durham had been officially confirmed by States government of the existence of a conspiracy between the American borderers and the Canadians, the object of which was to risk a fierce and formidable aggrestion on the provinces. It is true the New York papers (and we have seen a complete file of one of the best informed of them—the *Journal of Commerce*) do not contain a hint from which such a conclusion as the rumour we have quoted could be drawn. Still the paragraphs with which they are filled are sufficiently ominous to warrant the prognostication of a dreary and dismal winter of riot and bloodshed. We learn that Mr. Wakefield, who happened to read Mr. Roebuck's last letter yesterday evening, expresses his determination to demand from the writer an apology for certain statements therein contained.

The barracks at Chambly were unfortunately burnt down on the 15th inst, Lieutenant Carey, we regret to add, perished in the flames.—*Standard, Nov.* 21.

STANDARD.—NOVEMBER 23.

A few days ago we said that we had been informed from authority entitled to respect, that parliament would meet on the 4th of next month for the dispatch of business. Our ministerial contemporaries did not think it necessary, or did not think it convenient, to notice the announcement until this morning; to-day, however, the *Morning Chronicle* makes the following communication :—

"As some of our contemporaries have said that parliament will meet for the dispatch of business in the early part of the ensuing month, we may state that the prorogation will be extended from the 4th of December to the usual period,"

Now, we cannot help thinking that the appearance of this paragraph on this particular day, rather confirms than contradicts the statement of our information—we mean confirms it as to what was intended a week ago, not certainly as to what may be now expected, for, from the day on which Lord Durham's immediate move homeward became known, it must have been Lord Melbourne's resolution that his first meeting with his incensed colleague should not be in the House of Lords, and from that day the *Premier* must have made up his mind to put off the meeting of parliament as long as posible, in order to avail himself of the *mollia tempora fandi* that might be expected to turn up between the 4th of December and the end of January. An interview or two at the royal table may fairly be calculated upon, independently of what may be hoped from the pacific negociations of the tribes of Gray and Ellice, and from the adulation of the Whig-Radical press, now as industriously engaged in complimenting and wheedling Lord Durham, as it was about three weeks ago in villifying his lordship. The Cabinet Council met yesterday, for the first time after its long repose, and this morning we are told by the ministerial organ, *for the first time* since our announcement, that parliament, will *not* meet until the end of January. Is it extravagant to surmise that the change of plan was determined upon at the meeting of the Council yesterday ? We have already more than once stated the grounds upon which an immediate assembling of the legislative is called for. Canada was until lately in a doubtful state as regarded its tranquillity (it is doubtful no longer,) the law by which that important colony is to be governed was confessed to be inadequate, and was proved to be incomprehensible : anxious clouds overhang the East. It was only necessary to give ministers credit for not being the most indolent or the most profligate public functionaries in the world, to suppose that parliament would be called together, at the latest, upon the day of adjournment, viz. the 4th of the next month, and to call parliament together upon that day was, we are now assured, the intention of the Cabinet, up to the arrival of the threat of Lord Durham's immediate return. What has since occurred to recommend a prolonged delay of nearly two months? The arrival of intelligence that what was before but apprehension for the peace of the North American Colonies, is now certainly of a terrible and widely spread rebellion, to explode as about this time (the sword has probably been already drawn)—the arrival of the intelligence of the conspiracy denounced by the government of the United States, Aye, but this intelligence is accompanied by the information that Lord Durham is on his voyage homeward; and rather than that their first meeting *should be* in the House of Lords, Lord Melbourne, is quite contented to leave Canada without law and without adequate means to suppress the imminent rebellion, saving at an enormous expense of national wealth, of bloodshed, and of human happiness ; for, says a ministerial journal of last night (the *Courier*)—"Lord Durham will "most certainly disappoint the expectations of those "who comfort themselves with the hope that he will step "into the Tory trap which Brougham laid, and drag "down with him into hopeless ruin the administration" —that is to say, Lord Durham unappeared will "drag the administration into hopeless ruin." This is the great matter: the administration is in danger of hopeless ruin from the resentment or caprice of an individual (no compliment to its strength in popular respect) ; that individual must be mollified before he can have an opportunity of "dragging down the administration into hopeless ruin," by opening his lips in Parliament ; and therefore the interests of the empire, and the dearest interests of humanity itself, must be postponed to secure the opportunity of conciliation, We give our countrymen joy of being governed by such honest and disinterested, and humane men, as act upon these considerations, and this manner ; but sure are they not *the Reform ministers?* And how are these things to end ? We will suppose Lord Melbourne's policy successful to the extent of silencing Lord Durham ; we will suppose Lord Durham associated into the Cabinet, replacing Lord Glenelg, or, it may be, assuming the first place *in form*, as, if once admitted, he would certainly take it *in fact*. We will suppose Lord Durham Premier, and Lord Melbourne transferred to some subordinate station : what would follow ? how much stronger would the ministers be in popularity ? how much improved would they be in character ? Lord Durham, some will say, would bring back the Radicals. Very well. The ministers have the support of the Redicals already whenever they want them for purposes of evil, and the only effect to follow a more intimate union between the parties will be to render the Cabinet objects of greater fear and deeper disgust ; for every Radical they gain, they will arouse the earnest hostility of ten moderate men, now not unfriendly, or but slighily opposed to them. As to Lord Durham, his worst enemies cannot desire for him a worse fate than to be linked with those whom he himself has branded as treacherous deserters. It is beyond the power of any combination of Whigs with Radicals to avert the inevitable doom of both parties. Individuals may ruin and disgrace themselves—the allies may render themselves more odious by closer union—but the nation has rejected them all—*their hours are counted.*

We are at length put into possession of the state of affairs in Central Asia, by the arrival of intelligence from Constantinople, of the date of the 21st ult. ; this intelligence is, on the whole, satisfactory.

On the 26th a British messenger arrived at the embassy in the Turkish capital bringing official information of the raising of the siege of Herat, not, as former accounts affirmed, from the result of a battle, but in compliance with the representations of the British Minister, Mr. M'Neil, rendered no doubt more authoritative by the movements of the Anglo-Indian army. When the messenger left Tabriz, the Schah had already marched three days in retreat from Herat. Mr. M'Niel was about to return to Teheran to meet the Schah, with full expectation of resuming a good understanding, the only point of difference that had remained unaccommodated, the affair of Herat being thus satisfactorily settled.

The same messenger brought letters from Erzeroum, confirming what has been stated as an insurrection in Georgia, against the authority of Russia. Shirah had been taken and plundered by the Leghis (tribes of the Upper Caucasus,) and 6000 Russian massacred. The accounts from Constantinople affirm that 15,000 men had embarked from the Crimea for Ridout Kaleh, on the route to Georgia, a reinforcement not unnecessary, as Tefflis, the chief city of the province, and the seat of the Russian power, was seriously menaced by the Lesghis.

The French government (has contrary to the expectation of some, and contrery to the advice of the majority of the Paris journals) acceded to the treaty between Great Britain and the Porte.

This is no more than we anticipated from the prudence of Louis Philippe. The Pacha of Egypt has also agreed to accept the terms of the proposed convention. Sir R. Stopford and the principal part of his fleet sailed on the 29th ult. for Malta.

WHO APPOINTED MR. TURTONS.

We hear it whispered that an ingenlous friend of the Ministry has suggested the means of reconciling the discrepancy between the statement of the Premirer and that of Lord Durham respecting the appointment of the above learned Gentleman. The country has not yet forgotten the controversy which took place a few years ago in the House of Commons upon a question not altogether dissimilar to the present—we allude to "the celebrated questien " who is the traitor ?" We need not recall to the recollection of our readers that upon this occasion a Learned Member, then in stuff, had the disinterested generosity to offer himself, as a scapegoat for his betters, nor that virtue in his case was not left to be its own sole reward, the Learned Member being soon afterwards seen and heard shining and rustling in all the lucrative dignity of silk. Something of the same kiud, we hear, is to be attempted for the extrication of Lord Melbourne. His Lordship solemnly declared to the House of Peers that he knew nothing of the appointment of Mr. Turtan to any office under the Durham Government in Canada, and that, if such appointment had taken place, he lamented it. Lord. Durham, on the contrary, is confidently reported to have declared that the appointment was either made or strongly recommended by Lord Melbourne himself. Which of the two Noble Peers has spoken the truth ? Both, of course ; for the Downing street Whigs cannot give up Lord Melborne, and will not, whilst they can help it, relinquish the hope that open hostility with Lord Durham may be avoided. But-how can this be managed ? Simply thus—the two Noble Peers were led into a mutual misunderstanding as to each other's opinions and intentions by the blunderings of one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, How clever ! and how convenient !—*Post, Nov.* 24.

TIMES.—Nov. 19.

Amongst the various schemes which have latterly been concocted on the Paris Stock Exchange, there is one of a singular nature directed against the East India Company in this country, This scheme, which is characterised by the French papers as "very ingenious," has for object the institution and pursuit of legal proceedings for the recovery of what is termed the "Succession Bonnet," consisting, it may be presumed, of the property of some Frenchman of that name, who dying in the Indies intestate, his effects were taken possession of by the Company, and are still held, whether in default of heirs whose claims have not been, or could not be, legally established, or upon what other plea, does not appear. The prize thus held, and to be contended for, is said to be of the enormous value of 200,000,000 fr., or about £8,000,000. The joint-stock association formed to dispute it with the East India Company sets out with the capital of 125,000 fr. only, or £5,000 in shares of 100 fr. each, which, in case of success, will entitle the holders to a proportionate interest in twenty times the amount of the capital risked which being 2,500,000 fr. only, seems a very niggardly proportion of the immense sum of 200,000,000 fr. at stake, falling to the lot of the shareholders, and to be played for at their expense. In this instance the modest projectors propose to take something more than the lion's share. One of the papers remarks upon the capital, that for so large an object it was too insignificant, and suggests the expediency of doubling it, reserving to the Managers the power of distributing, "gratuitously, one-half of the (new) shares among influential personages in England ;', otherwise, it is observed, so powerful a body as the East India Company must gain the day.

STANDARD.—Nov. 19.

Ignorance and impatience are the congenital diseases of all despotism, democratical or monarchical. It is only in constitutions tempered by a balance of class opinion that the public mind can be formed to inquire with calmness and to act with deliberation. It is happy for mankind that such is the case ; for democratical and monarchical despotism are alike incompatible with the comfort and improvement of our race ; and were they free from this inherent weakness, the wild energy of the one, or the concentrated, vigilent, and prompt force of the other, would soon overrun the world again, as each in its turn has overrun the world before, while unchecked by the opposition of mixed forms of government. It is impossible to imagine anything more refined, more treacherous, or more successful, than the policy of Russia has been during the last 20 years. Patronising Liberalism with one hand—feeding Absolutism with the other—flattering and bribing the missionaries of extreme principles everywhere with perfect impartiality—she has embroiled the civilised world, and thus obtained leisure and opportunity to effect her own objects—the extinction of Poland, the subjection of European Turkey, and the sovereignty of a great part of Asia. These are now discoveries of the day—the readers of the *Standard* will do us the justice to remember that for more than 11 years—ever since the establishment of this paper—we have importunately pressed them upon our country-men, that we have pointed out the manifestations Russian intrigue in the Jesuitism and Jacobinism of France and Belgium, in the O'Connellism of Ireland, and in the treason of Canada ; the share of Russia in the misserable civil war of Spain it was unnecessary to denounce, as it never concealed.

All this refined, treacherous, and hitherto successful policy of the Czar, is, however, doomed to failure, because it is the policy of despotism, and therefore conceived in ignorance, and subjected to the influence of arrogant impartience : and the *crisis* seems to be at hand. The Czar believing that in duping and intimidating the statesman of England, and in promoting a certain amount of noisy discontent among the English people, and the provincial and colonial population of the empire, he has overreached and weakened the British nation, now precipitately stretches out his hand to grasp the fruit of fraudulent labour. But he will be disappointed : he has to learn, and he will learnt it, whoever may be the minister of England, that " the wisdom of our an-" cestors" has not left England at the mercy of statesmen or of factions—that the founders of our free constitution have left so the people, generally abstracted from any care for the details of polities, the ultimate determination of the fate of their country, and, with the power to determine, the power also and the will to determine for its safety and honour. Nicholas has no longer to deal with a Lord Palmerston, or with any other red tape lord, but with the people of England, *one and all*, who now see his designs, and who will compel the Foreign Secretary, whatever his name, to resist those designs in defiance of the alliance of Nicholas, O'Connell, and Papineau. The Whig-Radical ministers have yielded to the despot as much as they dared, and more than enough, to prove their unfitness for the stations they hold ; but he demands more than they can dare to surrender, and they are not yet prepared to peril *their heads* as well as their places. This is the actual state of the case, and this condition of affairs the despot has forced on by his ignorance of the mind and of the power of the English people. It is said that in the plenitude of his arrogance, the Autocrat has presumed to threaten a war with Turkey should that power ratify the treaty lately signed with England. Such a treaty admits of no second interpretation. *It is a plain declaration of war against England ;* and whether the Ottoman Porte bow to the menace or submit, England must prepare *at once, and upon a scale commensurate with her rank and the importance of the objects in peril, to vindicate her insulted honour.* Prompt and extensive preparation will probably avert a war ; but even if the madness of the Court of St. Petersburgh, and its vain reliance upon the O'Connellites and Canadian rebels render the calamity inevitable, the contest will be brief, unexpensive, and on our side successful, in the exact propertion of the promptitude and extend of preparation. Economy at the commencement of such a struggle is the most insane prodigality in the end.

There are other considerations which must occur to every one ; and the first among these is the choice of the men by whom the energies of the country are to be directed in such an emergency. They must be men strong in the confidence of the intelligent and patriotic and *English* portion of the people. They must be men who will invite, and not repel, the co-operation of the natural allies of the empire—Austria, Prussia, and, we are happy now to add, France, if the French King is true to his own interest, They must be men who have shown themselves competent to the conduct of the government in war and in peace ; above all, *they must not be men whose conscious wants of all these requisities has caused them to submit until they can submit no longer without danger to their heads*—and thus brought the country into the present difficulty. Much depends upon an early change in the administration. Such a change alone might avert a war—such a change would insure its instant success on our side—and an early termination of the contest—and such a change is inevitable in a few months. Why then forego the inestimable advantages of effecting it at once? We have hitherto counselled patience and delay ; but the crisis seems to have arrived when party interests ; and at whatever cost to the Conservatives, we must now advise that the conduct of those adverse measures which the country must adopt, whether diplomatic or actually military, be taken from the men whose incapacity, and owardice and love of place, have involved the empire.

RUSSIAN WAR IN CIRCASSIA.

Two documents of some interest, if genuine, have been received from Contantinople, and published by the *Times*.—The one is a proclamation of the Russian General in command of the army in Circassia, calling upon the inhabitants of the country to submit. The other is the answer of the Circassian Chiefs, rejecting with scorn the terms on which the invader calls upon them to forbear from farther resistance. The terms on which the Circassians are invited to submit are certainly none of the most tempting :—

" 1. Hostilities between us must entirely cease.

" 2. You are give us in hostage those persons whom we shall name, and exchange those every four years for others whom the Russian Governor shall point out.

" 3. You are to send back to our camp all the Russian prisoners and deserters to be found in your country.

" 4. You must solemnly promise not to receive any stranger in your houses without the authorisation of the Governor whom Russia shall appoint, and to hold no intercourse with individuals belonging to tribes which refuse paying allegiance to our Sovereign.

" 5. The horses, sheep, and cattle belonging to rebels are on no acccount to be allowed to graze with your own. In case of contravention of this regulation, the flocks and cattle found with those the property of rebels, shall be seized, and distributed to our troops, and the owners severely punished.

" 6. The tribes which shall allow passage across their territory to bands of robbers making incursions on our frontier shall be responsible for the depredations which they may commit, and restore to Russia the number of men, as well as of sheep, etc., which they shall have carried away.

" 7. The governor of your country shall be appointed by Russia, and his orders you shall implicity obey.

" 8. It will be requisite on the part of every man in your country to exchange once a year the certificate of submission delivered to him by the goverver for a new one. The names of those who shall fail complying with this formality shall be inscribed in the registers of the Government, and to them the protection from our troops shall be refused."—The Russian General refers to the Treaty of Adrianople, and inveighs in no very measured terms against the audacity of those foreigners who have encouraged the Circassians in their refusal to acknowledge their legitimate Sovereign. " Should you persist," proceeds," the General, " in the mad attempt of offering resistance to the omnipotence of his power, and refuse paying allegiance to your legitimate Sovereign, instead of treating you, as he is disposed to do, with the kindness he ever shows to his loyal subjects, and throwing the veil of oblivion over your past offences, he, to a certainty, will see himself reduced to the painful necessity of inflicting on you the severest chastisement. Hasten to avail yourselves of the opportunity yet before you, lay down your arms, submit to the Schah-in-Schah (*i. e.* the Emperor of Emperors), the fame of whose clemency and magnanimity re-echoes throughout the universe, and he will extend his mercy to you also, and load you with favours." The reply of the Chiefs is evidently too argumentative a composition to be the work of the mountaineers themselves. They begin by vindicating the character of their English friends :

" You allude," they say, " in the most abusive term to the Englishmen who are residing with us. Whether they are honest men or not we have better means of judging than you. They are merchants, subjects of the King of England, a country indebted for its greatness and prosperity entirely to commerce ; and notwitstanding your remarks on their character and the quality of their goods, we prefer them vastly to you ; and, while they choose to remain with us they shall be treated by us with the kindness and respect we have from time immemorial been in the habit of showing to strangers."

They then protest against the Treaty of Adrianople, and deney the right of the Sultan to make them or their country over to any other Power, " since from the remotest period down to the present hour our country never had a sovereign, and without interruption enjoyed an independence which, with God's is, as might naturally have been expected, an abundance of invective against Russia, and some not unmerited reproaches against the treachery with which the most severe blows, aimed against the independence of the Sultan, have been given under the mask of friendship. In conclusion, the Chiefs request that no more messengers may be sent them, or they will tear the letters to pieces and put the bearers to death.—Courier, Nov. 7.

The *Courrier Francais* quotes a letter from Russia, confirming previous statements that by order of the Emperor Nicholas most of the positions occupied by his troops on the Couban were to be evacuated, and that the army of the northern Caucasus was to be reduced to the garrisons of the fortified places, the mobiiized portion returning into cantonments towards the Don, and on the borders of the Sea of Asoph. " The demoralization of these troops, and their recent checks," says the *Courrier*, " are now attributed not as at first to General Rajewski, but to their inferiority to the enemy in every engagement, and to the little reliance to be placed on them, notwithstanding the numerous modifications they had at different times undergone. Desertions were daily taking place among the Cossacks, and was considered impossible to

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combine any military operations during the winter. The Russian fleet charged with the blockade of the coasts of Abasia was not likely to be moae successful. The English and Turkish navigation which supplied the wants of the Caucasians by that coast, was too well organized to be impeded by the cruisers above referred to. Not only at aunition and merchandise, but men were sent to the Caucassians."

Extract of a letter from Odessa, dated 20th ult., quoted by the *Commerce* :—" Prince Sewerdlemidzew, a native of the principality of Djarobelikansk, and Governor of that country for the Emperor Nicholas, in whose army he held the rank of General, and by whom he was loaded with orders and other favours, wishing to show his zeal and gratitude, denounced a young Avarian Khan, who had been endeavouring to excite the inhabiants to revolt against the Russians. The Khan escaped from his pursuers but the Prince was shortly afterwards found dead in his house. It was ascertained that he had been poisoned and his murderer's name was openly pronounced by the people, who proclaimed that the same fate awaited every traitor to his country. The Government has thought it most prudent to abstain from all attemts to pusue the assassin. General Fest, after having devastated several villages of the Lesghis, has been obliged to retreat before a body of the cavalry of the Tchetchentses, which came down from the mountains, and made a sudden attack upon him. He lost many men and a part of his baggage and was not safe till he reached Desrent. The assailants sacked the town of Boujnalki and its surrounding villages, and carried off a rich booty. The expedition was commanded by a Polish officer named Pistrowski, who in 1832, was degraded into the rank of the Russian army from which he deserted in the Circassians. Great discord prevails among the Generals of the Russian forces in the Black Sea. Rajewski, presuming upon the favour shown him the Czar, opposes the authority of General Gasse ; and General Galovine, the Commander-in-Chief has taken the command of Anapa from General Festomilof, a favourite of Rajewski's and given it to Colonel Fon Crick a protege of General Grabbe. In revenge, Rajewsk has obtained for Festomilof a government in Poland."—Gal. Messenger, Nov. 10.

A correspondent wri.es to the *Commerce* from Odessa on the 28th ult., that General Lachinof, the new Russian governor of the principality of Djarobelezsansk had sent detachments of Cossacks to scour the country, and to discover, if possible, the assassins of his predecessor Prince Semerdzizenew. The Cossacks, however, were disarmed, and some of them killed, by the inhabitants, many of whom had joined their countymen in the mountains, where they carried on species of Guerille warfare against the Russians. Reinforcements of Rnssion troops had arrived in the principality, but the authorities apprehended a revolt of the entire population had given them no orders to act efficaciously. Lieut.-General Golovin is said to have addressed a dispatch to the Emperor informing him that a revolt might be expected in all the Caucasian provinces, not excepting even Georgia. The two Cabardahs and the coast along the Casbian Sea are said to have been left at the mercy of the Circassian mountainers.—*Golignani's Messenger, Nov.* 20.

IRELAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PALACE OF RAPHOE BY FIRE.

This magnificent structure is now a heap of ruins. It was burnt to the ground on Friday night. Raphoe is one of the suppressed sees, and since the death of the late excellent prelate Dr. Bissett, who had expended a considerable sum in improving it, the palace was occupied by a care-taker and his family, employed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, whose property it was. When the fire was discovered, about 9 o'clock, the alarm-bell of the palace was rung, and numbers of the inhabitants of the town with the constabulary attended ; but all their efforts to suppress the fire were unavailing. The conflagration is supposed to have been caused by the lighting of a fire in one of the unoccupied rooms, which was not properly attended to. The only article of furniture was an organ that belonged to the late Bishop, which was saved.—*Times, Nov.*, 24.

The collection of the O'Connel tribute, or rent for the year 1838, will commence throughout Ireland on the 9th of December ensuing. It is stated that this national donation amounted, in 1837, to 13,000l. At the last dinner the agitator attended he was vehemently cheered while he delivered the following philippic against England :—" You know that the House of Lords is concentrated against you. In fact, you might as well expect to turn the Shannon up to the mountains of Roscommon as to get the House of Lords to accede to any measure useful to Ireland. In the House of Commons the minority is so large as to be almost a majority, so that the voice of the people expressed through the House of Commons falls dull and dead on the aristocratic ear. Besides, the Lords are backed by an overwhelming majority of the English people. " I said this often before, though condemned for doing so. I say, then, that the great mass of the English people, with a malignity that does little credit to all their common sense, back the House of Lords, and are inimical to the just rights of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It is a philosophic maxim, that no one ever forgives the person he injures, and they have been injuring us so long, that they have much to compensate themselves for. You have, in fact a combination of all the parties in England against Ireland. It want's the first time they were so."

The great meeting of the Orange Institution in Dublin has passed a resolution for the organization of a defensive body on the principles of the Orange clubs and have voted an address to the Queen, embodying the sentiments of the meeting, and setting forth the grievances under which the Protestants of Ireland are alleged to labour.—Atlas, Nov. 24.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

At the Stock Exchange money is very abundant, and it is difficult to find employment for it at 2 per cent. per annum interest, either on English or foreign securities ; on Consols it is lent freely without any interest, and on one or two occasions stock was so scarce that a premium was given for the deposit of Consols until the 27th inst. This is a natural consequence of the daily purchases now made by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt ; the market is quite drained of money stock, and the sales by the public are not sufficient to supply the demand coming from various quarters. On Tuesday a purchase of about 70,000*l.* stock was made by an influential broker, which was supposed to be for account of the Bank of England. If this be the case, it would appear that that corporation are making a change in their securities, as it is hardly a month since they sold Exchequer Bills to a large amouut. Some sensation was produced on Monday by a sale of 40,000*l.* Bank Stock under the will of the late Lord Carrington ; it had the effect of lowering the price to 200, but it has since rallied to 202 or 303. The jobbers and speculators still show a determination to go for a fall in Consols ; they trust to the chapter of accidents, a war in India, or a war with Russia, or another rebellion in Canada, to frighten the public and knock down the prices of securities. However, it is a hazardous game to play whilst the money market remains so firm. Consols have only fluctuated between 93⅞ and 94¼ all the week. The Three-and-a-Half per Cents have maintained the same quotations as last week. Exchequer Bills are rather in demand, and have advanced 2*s*. India Stock has recovered to 261 or 262.—*Atlas Nov*, 17.

There is no change to remark in the condition of trade throughout the country. Every where the demand is steady, and prices of all articles are well maintained ; indeed in some instances, we rather fear the advance had been more than might be wished for under a wholesome, solid system ; but, as we do not perceive any indications of speculation or over-trading, we must concluded that particular circumstances connected with the case warrant the increased prices now paying for certain descriptions of merchandize. The price of wheat is beginning to attract much attention ; the import duty on foreign corn is already reduced to 13*s*. 8*d*. per quarter, with the certainty of going much lower, probably to 1*s*., in the course of a few weeks hence. This will have the effect of renewing the large importations of corn from the ports of the Baltic and of the Mediterranean Seas, where prices have already been greatly enhanced by the extraordinary demand which they have experienced for the supply of our market. At the present time it would require as alarge an outlay of capital to purchase half a milion quarters of foreign corn as it would have done to purchase a milion quarters in the spring, before the great rise occurred. Many persons view this in a serious light, and fancy that it will, one day, derange the equailibrium of our currency, and destroy our present repose. Whether these anticipations are likely to be verified or not, must depend upon the *quantity* of foreign corn still further required to remedy the deficiency in our own harvest. If we calculate the deficiency at one-tenth of an average crop we should require about one milion and a half of quarters to supply the wants of the population, and this quantity, or very near it, has already been imported. It must also be borne in mind that our harvest was unusually late ; therefore, if the harvest of 1839 should be at the ordinary time, the year will only consist of eleven months before new corn will be brought to market. These facts make us doubt whether the import can be carried so far as to derange the currency, or lead to anything like a crisis.

The news from America this week, is very satisfactory to the mercantile community. At New York, they say that trade was seldom better than at present, and transactions on a large scale were undertaken. All the banks which had resumed specie payments, maintained their ground, and those of the south and west were preparing to follow their example as soon as possible. The government has so far recovered from its pecuniary embarrassments as to offer to pay off a considerable portion of their treasury notes some months earlier than was originally specified.

Some important documents have been published by the Committee of South American bondholders. They are decrees of the Congress of New Grenada, and of that of Venazuela, formally acknowledging the validity of the foreign debts of Colombia, and each ordering certain funds and revenues to be set apart for future payment of interest on the same. Committees have been appointed for carrying into effect the intentions of the legislature on this subject, and commissioners appointed to proceed to London to arrange with the bondholders : the government of New Grenada has appointed for this purpose Senor Mosquera, who will bring with him another remittance, in addition to the 60,000 dollars already sent forward. The government of Venezuela has appointed Senor Vargas (late president of the republic) its commissioner to London. The government of the Ecuador has appointed for the like purpose, Senor P. Gual, who is already in London. It may be recollected that the republic of Colombia split into three independent states—that of New Grenada, of Venezuela, and of the Ecuador, each agreeing to bear a fair proportion of the Colombian debt. to be rated according to the population of each state ; the allotment was made of 50 per cent. to New Grenada ; 28½ per cent. to Venezuela, and 21½ per cent to the Ecuador. This arrangement appears to have caused the advance which occurred in the value of South American Stocks a few weeks ago.

It is announced that two American state loans have been contracted in London this week. One of 500,000l, for South Carolina, by Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co. ; it is to bear 5 per cent. interest, but the contract price has not transpired. Another of 250,000l. for Mississippi, has been taken by various contractors ; it is to bear 5 per cent. interest, and the contract price is 93. The dividends are payable at the Agency of the Bank of the United States in London.

Money is rather tighter than it was a fortnight ago, and there seems to be a general impression that the rate of interest will improve a little ; nevertheless, we cannot quote any actual alteration at present. In the discount market, 3 per cent. is currently paid for first class bills, and 2½ per cent. At the Stock Exchange the rate of interest for short loans is still only 2 or 2½ per cent. per annum. We have had no large transactions this week to cause any sudden alteration in the value of money, one way or other.

The transaction in English stocks have been rather extensive, and the price of Consols has fluctuated about ½ per cent. during the week. The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt now perchase only the extent of 6 or 8,000l, a day, instead of 20,000l., which excites a suspicion that the operations are drawing to a close. This fact, added to the alarming reports from Canada, brought down the price of Consols from 94¼ to 93⅝, but they are now steady at 93⅞ 94 for money, and 93 to 94⅛ for the January account. New 3½ per Cents have been done at 101⅝ and 102⅛ as the extreme rates ; they leave off at 101⅝ 102. Bank Stock is 203 203½. Exchequer Bills have declined 2*s*. ; they are now 66 68 premium. India Bonds, 62 65 premium.

In foreign funds the fluctuations have been small. South American Bonds are firm, and generally a shade higher than before the publication of the decrees for consolidating the debts of Colombia. Spanish Bonds are heavy, but we cannot quote any actual reduction in their value, although the news from Spain comes every day worse than before. The holders of the Bonds show great determination, looking upon them as a lottery ticket. Portuguese Bonds are also heavy at the previous rates. Dutch Bonds are a little lower, since the negotiations between Holland and Belgium have assumed a less favourable aspect ; the last price of the 2½ per Cents. was 54. Russian Bonds are rising again. Brazilian remain at 78 78½. The business doing in all these securities has been considerable.

In railway shares we have nothing new. Speculation seems to be quite suspended, and the few sales and purchases effected by individuals, for investments, are not sufficient to cause much fluctuation in prices. Shares in many of the Joint Stock Banks continue to creep up in price, and few of them are now offered for sale in the market.

The foreign exchanges showed a tendency to advance on Tuesday, but the state of the corn market to-day, and an extraordinary demand for bills, caused them to recede again, so that we may rather anticipate lower rates—Atlas, Nov. 24.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRRSPONDENT.)

PORTSMOUTH,—Nov. 23.

Nothing important has occurred at this port during the present week.

The Prospero, mail steam-packet, has put in for coals on her way to Woolwich, to have her boilers and machinery repaired.

A number of scientific experiments in naval gunnery are now being made under the superintendence of Capt. Hastings, of the Excellent, assisted by various officers of the Royal Artillery. A hulk, the old Prince George, is moored in Portchester Lake, and is daily fired at from the Excellent with shot from guns of different calibre, to ascertain, it is presumed, the effect and penetration of the shot ; and a series of experiments on the same hulk is now commenced to try the effect of firing hollow shot and shells horizontally from a 68-pounder gun of a ship. A 68 pounder has been loaded on the beach, near South Sea Castle, for the purpose also of trial.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Charles Osbourn, Naval Instructor ; Mr. G. Bateman, Additional Clerk ; Mr. John Stanley, Surgeon ; Mr. Chas. Wemyess, Mate ; Mr. Frederic Marryatt, Midshipman, to the Ganges, Assistant Surgeon to the Princess Charlotte. Mr. James Davidson, Assistant Surgeon ; and Lieut. James B. R. Lilburn, to the Daphne Dr. R. Assistant Surgeon, to the Cornswallis.

Captains—J. W. Darling, to the Daphne. Lieutenants—E. G. Fanshawe and J. B. Massie, to the Daphne. Pursers—H. Brenton, to the Daphne ; W. Dyer, of the Wolf, has been appointed Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K. C. B., vice Waller. Second Masters—J. R. Duncan, to the Daphne ; G. Horwood, to the Megæra. Assistant-Surgeons—H. Edmonds, to the Lily, vice Johnson ;—Chambers, to the Cameleon. Mate—C. Moorg, to the Andromache : P. Coles and T. Davies, to the Ganges.

ROYAL MARINES.—An extra Captain from each division is ordered on the recruiting service ; Captain Wales, of the Portsmouth division, proceeds to Salisbury ; and Captain Whylock relieves Captain Ballingall, at Lewes.

LOSS OF THE ATALANTA.—We have to announce, with much regret, the loss of this fine vessel, the property of T. B. Chanter, Esq. of Bideford. The Atalanta, laden with timber, was on her homeward voyage from Miramichi, and in long. 41, lat. 57, she foundered, and became waterlogged. The captain and crew were obliged to abandon her. We are happy to state that they are safe, the captain and part of the crew having returned home.—*West of England Conservative.*

SHIPWRECK ON THE BREAKWATER.—On Sunday night the Echo, Cox, master, from Youghall to London, with corn, ran on the outside of the west end of the Breakwater, and was totally wrecked and dashed to pieces ; six of the crew were saved by Berry and Palmer, two men belonging to the Breakwater light vessel, one man was lost. The men of the light vessel gave the sufferers bread and tea, all they had to give, and landed them at Plymouth next morning. The unfortunate man who was drowned, had gone below to his chest, when the sea rushed into the vessel, and overpowered him—*West of England Conservative.*

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—THURS., Nov. 22,

MR. D'ISRAELI'S LIBEL ON MR. AUSTIN.—*The Queen* v. *D'Israeli's M. P.*—It will be recollected that a criminal information was filed against the defendant for a libel on Mr. Austin, the barrister, which libel was contained in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Morning Post*. The defendant suffered judgement to go by default, and now appeared in Court. The Attorney-General said that he might have permission to move the Court, and therefore, out of courtesy to Mr. D'Israeli, the member for Maidstone, who appeared for the judgment of the Court, he would pray for its judgment. He proceeded, at some length, to urge topics in aggravation, and commented on Mr. D'Israeli's charge against Mr. Austin, who was the counsel for the petitioners before the committee of the House of Commons against that gentleman's return as member of Parliament for Maidstone. Having taken offence at Mr. Austin's manner of conducting the case, Mr. D'Israeli wrote a letter to the *Morning Post*, which he concluded by saying, " that on Mr. Austin's part, it was but the blustering artifice of a rhetorical hireling, availing himself of the vile license that was granted to a lawyer, not only to make a false statement, but with a consciousness of its being false." Mr. D'Israeli addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment, and stated his regret at the intemperate conduct which had brought him before the Court. " It was enough," he said, " that he had injured a gentleman who was unknown to him ; it was enough that he had outraged his feelings and treated him with injustice, but he hoped not with injury. He regretted what he had done. He not only felt regret, but great mortification, for what he had done. He was sorry he should have injured the feelings of any man who had not attempted to injure him. He was sorry, that, through misconception, he should have said anything that could, for a moment, have annoyed the mind of a gentleman of the highest honour and integrity. He should himself be satisfied with that expression of deep regret and mortification. " As to my offence against the individual the law, I throw myself on your lordships' mercy ; as to my offence against the individual, I have made him that reparation which a gentleman should under the circumstances cheerfully proffer, and with which a gentleman should be cheerfully content. I made this, my lords, not to avoid the consequences of my conduct, for right or wrong, good or bad ; those consequences I am ever prepared to encounter ; but because I am anxious to soothe the feelings which I have unjustly injured, and evince my respect to the suggestions of the bench. But as to my offence against the bar ; I do with the utmost confidence appeal to your lordships, however you may disapprove of my opinions, however objectionable, however offensive, even however odious they may be to you, that you will not permit me to be arraigned for one offence, and punished for another. In a word, my lords, it is to the bench I look with confidence to shield me from the vengeance of an irritated and powerful profession. The learned judges having consulted together for some few minutes. The Attorney General rose, and asked permission to address their lordships. Mr. D'Israeli having stated that he had given his learned counsel instructions on showing cause to do whatever that counsel should think proper, and Mr. D'Israeli having, in the concluding part of his address made, as it seemeed to him (the Attorney-General) and to his friends. Sir F. Pollock and Sir W. Follett, an ample apology, which set forth that he had no desire to injure the feelings of Mr. Austin, and having expressed his deep mortification and regret for the language he had used, he (the Attorney-General) declared that if such concessions had been made before the application, their lordships never would have been troubled with it. If their lordships were now of opinion that the ample apology Mr. D'Israeli and made ought to be satisfactory, Mr. Austin was satisfied. Lord Denman—" Then I understand you to say, that in consequence of the satisfactory terms of that apology, you do not feel called upon to pray for judgment on the defendant, provided we think we can with any degree of propriety pass over his offence unpunished ?" The Attorney-General having replied in the affirmative, Lord Denman said—" Then, that prayer for judgment having been withdrawn, it is infinitely more to the satisfaction of the Court that the matter should rest on reparation and apology than that the law should be put in force against the person who has now made them. We must take them to be most ample and satisfactory after the application now made, and this master will be considered at an end." Mr. D'Israeli then withdrew.

LIBEL OF THE " SATIRIST" NEWSPAPER ON LORD BLANDFORD.—*The Queen* v. *Gregory*.—A rule was obtained on Friday, the 9th inst., calling upon the defendant to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for a libel published in the *Satirist* newspaper against the Marquis of Blandford and the Earl of Sunderland. The Attorney-General stated that in this case he had to show cause against a rule obtained for a criminal information against the proprietor of the *Satirist* newspaper for certain libels on the Marquis of Blandford and his family. The learned gentleman proceeded to read the affidavit of the marquis which he contrasted with that of the lady alluded to. The former stated " That during the whole of the period he cohabited with Susannah Adelaid Law, as stated in his affidavit, and particularly during the time he resided in Manchester-street and Baker-street, he used and passed by his name and title of Marquis of Blandford, and that he did not, during that time, or any part of that time, assume or pass by any other name or title whatsoever, and during which time the said Susannah Adelaide Law passed by the name, and was called Mrs. Lawson, and during the whole time he was in Scotland he used and passed by his name and title of Marquis of Blanford." Mrs. Lawson's affidavit stated that she first became acquainted with the marquis in 1817, who visited her constantly at her father's in Seymour-place ; that he professed the most ardent affection for her, and expressed his determination of making her his wife, but stipulated that the marriage ceremony, for family reasons, should be strictly private ; and that he had a brother a clergyman, to whom he would write, desiring that he would come up to town to perform the ceremony. She was then sixteen years and six months old, and from her affection for him, and at his persuasion, she gave consent to the marriage, which on the 16th of March, 1817, took place at the residence of her father, and in the presence of her mother and the deponent's sister Gertrude, now the wife of Mr. J. Rendall. She denied that there was any agreement on her part to cohabit with the marquis, nor was it to her knowledge that there was a deed by which, in the event of separation, she was to have an annuity of 400l., although she admits that there was a deed executed by the marquis by which she was secured the sum of 400l. a-year, which she regarded as a marriage settlement. The marriage ceremony was performed by the brother of the marquis according to the ritual of the Church of England, and was entered by the deponent's mother in a Prayer-book in her possession, and after the ceremony, in pursuance of previous arrangements made by her mother, she went and lived with the marquis at No. 52, Manchester-street, at which place they passed under the names of Captain and Mrs. Lawson, notwithstanding which she firmly believed herself to be the wife of the marquis. During her residence in Manchester-street, she discovered that the brother, who the marquis had declared was a clergyman, was not so, but was an officer in the army ; and, on her discovering this imposition, she informed her mother, who taxed the marquis with having practised a gross and cruel imposition, which he admitted ; and in order to pacify her mother, he promised to take her down to Scotland, and thereby acknowledge that she was his wife, constituting her such according to the law of that part of the realm and that subsquently they went to Edinburgh, where they lived as Mr. and Mrs. Lawson. She went to her father's residence, but only did so because the Marquis of Blandford had given up possession of his house in Baker-street, and she had received directions from him to take any furnished residence she pleased, which she was only deterred from doing by the information that reached her of his intended union with the daughter of the Marquis of Breadalbane. In consequence of this information she became delirious, and remained so for upwards of six weeks, and she has never since contracted any other marriage. She added that she did not see the marquis again for five years, and that he afterwards called on her and asked her forgiveness on his knees ; she then declared he was her husband, and though he had married another she had not ; that the marquis admitted the fact, and said she was his lawful wife, and urged in the most strenous terms her return to him, but she refused ; that afterwards the Duchess of Marlborough paid her 400l. per annum ; after that payment had been continued for a certain term of years the annuity fell into arrear, and she was compelled, by fear of losing the provision not only to receive 200l. per annum, but to give up to the marquis a great many letters. Within the last twelve months she had been applied to by a near relation of the marquis to demand to be treated as the wife of the Marquis of Blandford, assuring her that an interview with the solicitor of the Duchess of Marlborough was a step most likely to conduce to her interest ; but she did not wish to avail herself of such offer, nor that any step should be taken in her behalf to substantiate her title, nor would she have made any affidavit at all in this case were it not that in the affidavit of the Marquis of Blandford premeditated immorality is imputed to her, and the truth of her connexion with him suppressed. This was the affidavit upon which the Attorney-General showed cause. He had an affidavit from her mother, who stated that she had read the affidavit of Susannah Adelaide Law, and that the contents of it which concerned her knowledge and presence in reference to the matters therein contained. She verily believed, to be true. On these grounds he moved that the rule. This libel imputed that the whole of the children of the Marquis were illegitimate, that Lord Sunderland had no right to the title of the inheritance ; that he had no right to the title of the Duke of Marlborough, and no claim to the estate of that family. It also charged Lord Blandford with bigamy. The affidavits referred to particular facts and circumstances, and it was for the Court to say whether any one of them could justify the publication of these libels, and whether the family of the Marquis were precluded from coming to the Court in consequence of the statements now made. One statement in the libel was that the husband of the daughter of Lord Blandford was on the point of instituting proceedings to set up the validity of the marriage in Scotland. There was no truth in this assertion ; there was no litigation, and the husband of the daughter had stated that it was a perfect invention of this editor. The second charge was, that Lord Blandford had been living with this lady in Scotland as his wife. This had been expressly contradicted by Lord Breadalbane and others, who were on the spot. A third statement was confessedly false, and without foundation. He would ask their lordships whether the story of Mrs. Lawson was credible ? whether they would believe any person so depraved as the mother of this person ? Did not she perfectly well know that the ceremony which had been described was a mere mockery ? Where was the affidavit of the father of her sister who, it was said, were present ? But these charges had not been made in the libel, and therefore had been impossible to contradict them. The interest of Lord Blandford in this matter, was nothing as compared with that of his eldest son, Lord Sunderland ; and, he would ask, was that affidavit charging the Marquis of Blandford with immorality, a sufficient ground for discharging this rule ? The judges consulted together for twenty minutes, at the end of which time, Lord Denman said :—" This is an application of a serious and interesting nature, both as regards the parties affected by it, and as relates to the principles on which we ought to administer justice with respect to criminal informations. I have not the least difficulty in saying that if Lord Blandford alone had applied for this rule, I would never, for one, have consented to make it absolute ; for upon his own statement, a strong imputation is conveyed on his own conduct towards a respectable young lady. The statements of her and of her mother are certainly of a nature to create suspicion ; but that some contrivances were ressorted to. I have no doubt whatever, and I do not think that we should be justified in pronouneing them to be perjured. But Lord Blandford is not the only person to be considered : his wife and family complain of a libel which attacks them in their dearest interests and most tender feelings, and distinctly puts forward a series of imputations with respect to which I agree with the learned counsel who have supported the rule, that there is nothing in the affidavits on either side to show that such imputations are well founded. The Marquis of Blandford himself swears that there was no marriages either in England or Scotland, and I do not find any thing which in fact, impeaches that statement. Considering, therefore, the interests of the individuals I have mentioned, and the importance of warning those who are disposed to traffic with character in this way that they cannot be allowed to do so with impunity, I think we are justified in saying, notwith-